

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 39.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. **SURGEON DENTIST**. Visits Moose Jaw 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDOUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

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R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

YOUR SPARE TIME. Men, women, to conduct business at home. Work is simply writing and copying lists of addresses received from local advertising, to be forwarded to us daily. No canvassing, no previous experience required, but plain writers preferred. Permanent work to those content to earn \$8 or more weekly in spare time. Apply to WARREN Pub. Co., London, Ont.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker. MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

ATTENTION

I am just receiving my spring stock of... Apples, Oranges and Lemons. They are the best on the market—try them.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND CONFECTIONERY.

I sell cheap for cash. Call and get prices.

.....**Thos. Healey**.....

Oetavius Field, Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Business For Sale.

All outstanding accounts must be settled at once.

OFFICIAL **WAGNOR'S GUIDE**, 5c

Suitings!

Suitings!

OVERCOATINGS & TROUSERINGS.

NEW SPRING STOCK just arrived consisting of all the latest and nobiest goods for spring and summer wear.....

HATS

We carry a fine assortment of Wakefield's and Leslie & Co.'s in all the latest styles and shades.....

R. L. SLATER, Fashionable.....Clothing.

Oysters!

Oysters!

SERVED at all hours on the shortest notice, in first class style, in a first class parlor, at Sanders' Oyster Restaurant, Main Street. - - -

LOWEST PRICES

DON'T forget that we have constantly on hand a fresh and well assorted stock of all kinds of confectionery, apples, oranges, lemons, etc.; also best brands of cigars and cigarettes. - - -

W. C. SANDERS. Don't Ask Credit. You'll Not Get It.

Roche : Percee : COAL :

The Cheapest and Best Fuel on the Market.

\$4.00 (per ton) \$4.00

We are now prepared to supply this fuel at following prices:

At Car **\$4.00**
Delivered **\$4.25**

This year the coal is a better quality than last year.

A trial is Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MCDONALD & RIDDELL

Painting, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining.

All orders promptly executed; satisfaction guaranteed....

JAS. BERTRAM.

Leave orders at McWilliam's boarding house.

FARMERS

High Prices

Have been one of your greatest.....

Draw Backs

During the past ten years.....

Hoes.

Barb Wire.

Nails.

Bolts.

Shovels.

Spades.

Fence Staples.

And all kinds of staple hardware. We would also draw your attention to our complete stock of Groceries. Everything away down for SPOT CASH. Produce of all kinds will be taken when it is possible to handle it, and we will do all in our power to open up a market for your goods. Kindly give us a call.

Yours very truly,

J A Healey & Co

Bluestone.

Barb Wire.

Nails.

Bolts.

Shovels.

Spades.

Fence Staples.

Hoes.

Rakes.

Rope.

Paints.

Glass.

Oils.

Forks.

.....AND.....

PLANING MILL

Dimensions and boards up to 20 ft. (per M.).....

Ship Lap..... **\$18.00**

Mountain Siding, Ceiling and Flooring..... **20.00**

Coast Siding, Ceiling and E.G. Flooring..... **26.00**

Cedar Shingles..... **2.75**

Laths..... **4.00**

Mixed Chop, (per ton)..... **16.00**

These prices are for lots of \$5.00 and upwards. Cash must accompany all orders. Special prices given on car lots. We also carry in stock windows, doors, mouldings, building paper, wood (cut or in cord lengths), hard wood and carriage makers' supplies. Planing, ripping, trimming and chopping done on Saturdays. Frames made to order. Try some of our wheat meal and graham flour. Get one of our clothes dryers, only \$6.00.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—Platform scale for sale cheap.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1..... **\$ 52**

" No. 2..... **48**

" No. 3..... **44**

Oats..... **15**

Potatoes..... **20**

Apples (green) per lb..... **5**

Onions, per lb..... **5**

Onions, per bushel..... **2 50**

Cheese, per lb..... **10**

Bacon..... **11**

Lard..... **12 1/2**

Butter..... **25**

Eggs, per doz..... **20**

...7... LEADERS

IN BOOTS AND SHOES

will buy a nice ladies' Buff Bal. high cut toe cap. Grand value at \$1.75. Our price, \$1.40.

\$1.00

will buy a ladies' split Bal. Just the boot for the wet weather. Regular price, \$1.25. Our price, \$1.00.

\$1.00

will buy a ladies' Buff Oxford, patent tip, bought at Suckling's trade sales. Worth \$1.50. Our price, \$1.00.

75c.

will buy a child's stout Bal. 6 to 10. Regular price, \$1.00. Our price, 75c.

\$1.25

will buy a Misses' Buff Bal, high cut, toe cap. A good serviceable school boot. Bought at Suckling's trade sale. Regular price, \$1.50. Our price, \$1.25.

\$1.40

will buy a youth's tan Bal, high cut, whole foxed, toe cap, best school boot on the market. Regular price, \$1.75. Our price, \$1.40.

\$1.65

will buy a boy's tan Bal, a real nice Sunday or School boot, whole foxed, toe cap, fine stitched, grand value at \$2.25. Our price, \$1.65.

We have all the leading shapes in all the new colors. Ox-blood, Chocolate and Tan, in Ladies', Gent's, and Children's, the largest and best assortment west of Winnipeg, and many of them bought at Trade and Liquidation sales and are selling at less than wholesale prices, and many lines we cannot repeat at the price.

25c.

See our 25c. window. The values will astonish you. Gent's ties worth 35c. to 75c., Gent's caps worth 50c. to 75c. (part of the Chalmers stock), Gent's underwear bought from the wholesale bankrupt stock of McMaster & Co. and Suckling's Trade Sales, worth from 40c. to 75c., your choice for 25c.

SEE NORTH WINDOW

Window Shades and Rollers Complete:

Plain..... **45**

Dado..... **50**

Fringe..... **55**

Remnants of all kinds. A few Tweed Remnants suitable for boys' clothing and gent's pants.

T. W. Robinson.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Second Session of the Eighth Parliament of Canada Duly Opened on Thursday, March 25th.

The following are the more important matters referred to in the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament on Thursday afternoon, March 25th:—

"A measure will be submitted to you for the revision of the tariff, which, it is believed, will provide the necessary revenue and while having due regard to industrial interests, will make our fiscal system more satisfactory to the masses of the people.

You will be asked to give your support to a bill abolishing the present expensive and unsatisfactory franchise act and adopting for the election of members of the House of Commons the franchises of the several provinces.

My government has determined that the advantages to accrue, both to our western producers and the business interests of the whole Dominion from the completion of works for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal should no longer be deferred and has, subject to the approval of Parliament, taken the initial steps for a vigorous prosecution of these works, and for the perfecting of the canal system by the close of the year 1898.

I have much satisfaction in informing you that arrangements have been concluded, which, if you approve, will enable the Intercolonial system to reach Montreal and thus share in the large traffic. The advantages which will flow from this extension of that railway are apparent, and I have no doubt you will gladly approve of the proposal.

Appreciating the difficulties encountered by our farmers in placing their perishable food products on the English markets in good condition, my government has arranged a complete system of cold storage accommodation at creameries and on railways, at ports and on steamers, by which these products can be preserved at the desired temperature during the whole journey from the point of production to Great Britain. The contract made for this purpose will be laid before you.

It is desirable that the minds of the people of Canada should be clearly ascertained on the subject of prohibition, and a measure enabling the electors to vote on this question will be submitted for your approval.

Buffalo Lake.

It is our sad duty to have to record the death of Mrs. Moffatt, which has cast a gloom over the whole settlement. Mrs. Moffatt died in Winnipeg, and was buried in Moose Jaw on Monday, 29th ult. She had been in this district a number of years, and was beloved and respected by all who were fortunate in knowing her. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved husband and family.

All our friends who have been in Ontario for the winter have returned fully satisfied that there is no place like the North-West, and especially Buffalo Lake.

Mr. S. Gray has moved to his farm. Mrs. Downs, who has been visiting friends at Stoney Beach, is home again.

Mr. J. Bayne is the proud father of a bouncing boy. AGRICOLA.

WANTED AT ONCE:

FIRST-CLASS

PANT AND VEST MAKER,

W. N. MITCHELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Town Council.

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening in the clerk's office at the usual hour. In the absence of Mayor Bogue, Coun. Hannah was voted to the chair. All the other Councillors were present.

Accounts and communications were read as follows:—Thos. Aspdin, application for inspectorship; H. U. Rorison, postage on assessment, \$13.55; Martin Burns, clearing sidewalks, \$6.00; O. B. Fysh, salary as Clerk for quarter ending 31st March, \$25.00; H. Battell, salary for March, \$35.00; Jno. Schram, clearing sidewalks, \$2.00, with request that same be applied on payment of taxes; H. McDougall, for cash paid as Treasurer for dog tags, \$5.00; communication from C. A. Gass, secretary of public meeting re action taken in organization of fire brigade.

At this juncture of the meeting Mayor Bogue arrived and was given his place in the chair by Coun. Hannah who took his seat in the Council.

Moved by Coun. Herrier, seconded by Coun. Grayson, that a list be opened at the office of the Mayor for persons wishing to become members of the volunteer fire brigade, and that as soon as the brigade is organized that they submit a proposition of their requirements to the Council. Carried.

Mr. Aspdin's application for the inspectorship was next considered. Councillor Hannah made a charge against the present Inspector, and moved for his dismissal, as he considered him incompetent and thought a more suitable man could be employed. Mr. Hannah's motion did not receive a second, and after a lengthy discussion the matter ended by the application of Mr. Aspdin being laid over for further discussion on motion by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Grayson.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the account of THE TRUMP PRINTING CO. for \$17, and on motion the report was adopted.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Grayson, that the clerk write J. H. Rose, M.L.A., and ask him to arrange that six copies of the amended Ordinance be forwarded to the Council, and if there is any charge to forward the bill.

All the accounts rendered were ordered to be paid, excepting that of Jno. Schram, which was laid over until corrected.

Coun. Hannah enquired if the clerk had advised the treasurer to prepare book for poundkeeper. Treasurer replied in the affirmative. Mr. Hannah also enquired as to the amount received for licenses and poll tax up to date. The chairman of Finance answered that the report would be furnished by treasurer at the end of the month.

Regina Wins Again.

Last Friday evening a team of Regina hockeyists arrived in town on the delayed train, to engage in friendly competition in return for the visit paid Regina by the Moose Jaw boys on Monday last week. The visiting team were taken to the Aberdeen for supper, after which they made preparations for the match, which commenced shortly after 8 o'clock, when the following teams lined up the rink:

MOOSE JAW.	REGINA.
J. A. Creagh	Goal Bruce McInnis
J. Haigh	Point L. Eddy
Wm. Rollo	Cover Pt. J. A. Stewart
D. White	Centre G. Carmichael
Christie	C. Pingle
J. Rollo	For'ds M. Feely
N. Bellamy	Fred. Englam

During the first half the game was not what could be termed as "fast," although some excellent playing was done at times. Moose Jaw did not seem to wake up, and Regina pushed the game for all it was worth. When half time was called the visitors led by 3 to 1. The last half was more exciting and the home team played a harder game, but notwithstanding their rivals managed to score time about with them, and both sides had added three goals when time was called. Referee McIntyre announced the game 6-4 in favor of Regina.

WAGNOR'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL, 50c

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.
Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10c. per line; subsequent insertions 5c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

SANITARY.

The time of year has arrived when the change of season will transform into a hotbed of disease the filth that has been deposited round the town. The by-law provides that slops shall be placed in barrels and hauled to the nuisance ground, and yet under the very eyes of the Council and Inspector employed by them this law is flagrantly violated. Some of these yards are a disgrace to their owners and a reflection on the Council for permitting such filth. Our national conditions make us one of the healthiest towns in the North West. We have never been troubled with the malignant diseases that have attacked the other towns of the Territories, and THE TIMES is of opinion that if the Council does not take immediate steps to have these nuisances removed the citizens should call a meeting and insist on it.

WATER.

At considerable expense the streets were graded last year with a view to improving the drainage of the town. The correspondence that has been dragging along for years was again opened between the C. P. R. and the Council with the same old result. A lake has been formed between the station and town. A twelve inch plank is floating lengthwise on a six foot sidewalk. Those who have business with the C.P.R. (even ladies) are compelled to walk this plank. Having business in that direction, we were surprised at having our right of way disputed by a dog who had started across the plank. We allowed him to pass; but in the name of common sense, if a dog that is bred for the occasion won't take to the water, does the C. P. R. and Town Council expect the people will do it. The town built that sidewalk and they might, for the convenience of those who are compelled to patronize this octopus, spend a few more dollars raising it above high water mark. If there is any doubt as to the object of the C.P.R. in this country it can be dispelled by anybody who wades to the station and then pays his fare for a ride. The Dominion Drainage Act provides for the natural flow of water, and we hope that while these two great bodies are disputing over the amount of the people's money that shall be spent, someone who is damaged will make a test and perhaps by joining the C.P.R. and Town Council as defendants, it may be learned who is responsible. In the meantime if the interests of the people are any consideration, we would advise a coalition and put on a scow or ferry until an agreement can be reached.

THE BARNARDO BOYS.

Last week we drew attention to the fact that Dr. Barnardo had opened a branch of the English home in Winnipeg, for the distribution of boys between the ages of ten to thirteen years. Many people, and, we are sorry to say, newspapers too, do not believe in this class of immigration, and every time one of the boys should happen to come before the public eye for his misdeeds, they do not fail to set up a howl about Canada being made the dumping ground of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other large cities of the

old country. Despite this opposition, we venture to think it is to Canada's interests that it is so. A very large percentage of these imported waifs turn out honest and industrious members of society, and whilst the misdeeds of the few erring ones are trumpeted forth by newspapers and demagogues as only what can be expected from a class born and nurtured in crime, the doings of the many who are scattered all over the Dominion, faithfully working their part in the development of this great country, are entirely overlooked. Wilful misrepresentation is often made with the view of casting discredit on the work of Dr. Barnardo and other philanthropists, but a work that is endorsed by all fair-minded people, from the Prince of Wales downwards, will probably suffer little by the attacks of a few journals which are nothing if not scurrilous.

It is the fashion of these carpers to sneer at Dr. Barnardo as a professional philanthropist. The fact that he has been carrying on the work of rescuing waifs and strays for a great many years, with the active support and sympathy of some of the best men in England, is sufficient answer to this reflection. However, that does not necessarily concern us on this side. We are not obliged to care who or what Dr. Barnardo is; we have only to do with the product of his labor, and to judge whether this country, which receives much the greater part of it, is the better or worse of having it. It has been claimed and not disputed that at least ninety-eight per cent of the boys sent to Canada have turned out well and become good, useful citizens. For the trifles of the other two per cent. there are those who are selfish and cruel enough to have Canadians refuse to the ninety-eight an opportunity to redeem themselves. They would leave them to their unwholesome and vicious surroundings of the larger cities of England, and in ignorance and poverty to take their chances with the world. The fact is those boys, after undergoing a course of preparatory training, are excellent material for immigrants, and as to crime, it is a question if a less percentage of them do not turn out bad than of boys who are Canadian born, or of men or boys of any other class of immigrants.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AGREEMENT.

The charter which created the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, granted it immense subsidies in cash, in lands and in constructed tract, and endowed it with exceptional powers, was naturally a subject of warm debate in Parliament, and was forced through by the solid support of the Macdonald Ministry. The criticisms of the Liberals of that day, viewed in the light of later developments, shows a keen, almost prophetic, insight scarcely equalled in history. Their warning predictions have been verified with remarkable accuracy. The terms of the agreement must always be of interest. The charter stipulates the commencement of work by the company on the eastern section not later than July 1st, 1881. The Government undertakes to complete and turn over to the company the Lake Superior section, to complete the section from Kamloops to Yale by June 13th, 1885, and from Yale to Port Moody by May 4th, 1891. All these works became the property of the company when completed, and such as are completed are to be turned over to the company, "with a suitable number of station buildings, and with water service," on the completion of the eastern and central sections by the company. The \$25,000,000 cash subsidy and the grant of 25,000,000 acres of land are provided for according to the progress of the work. On the eastern section the money is to be paid at a fixed rate per mile, according to the completion of each twenty mile of track, and also on the delivery of steel rails and fastenings "at or near the line of the said railway," but in advance of this requirement for the construction. The grant of land is made in alternate sections, extending back 21 miles deep on each side of the railway. Lands unfit for cultivation need not be accepted by the company and any consequent deficiency is to be made good by alternate sections on branch lines, or by the selection in the North West Territories, and with the consent of

the Government, of "any tract or tract of land not taken up." Section 14 gives the company power "to lay out, construct, equip, maintain and work branch lines of railway from any point or points along their main line of railway to any point or points within the territory of the Dominion. Provided always that before commencing any branch they shall deposit a map or plan of such branch in the Department of Railways. And the Government shall grant to the company the land required for the roadbed of such branches, and for the stations, station grounds, buildings, workshops, yards and appurtenances requisite for the construction and working of such branches, in so far as such lands are vested in the Government."

The monopoly clause provides that for twenty years no railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, "except such lines as shall run south-west or westward of south-west, or to within fifteen miles of latitude 49 (the American boundary)." Provision is made for the continuation of the monopoly in the establishment of new provinces. Clause 16 is certainly comprehensive: "The Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards, and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any province hereafter established, by any municipal corporation therein; and the lands of the company in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant from the Crown." The power to construct and operate a telegraph system is conferred in the agreement. The special powers granted in addition to those conferred by the consolidated railway act of 1879 were among the warmly debated features of the bill. The company has the right to take, use and hold the beach and land below high water mark in any stream, lake, navigable water, gulf or sea, in so far as the same may be vested in the Government. It is empowered to take stone, timber, gravel or other construction material from all public lands near its line, and has special and extensive expropriation powers in regard to land for stations, buildings, wharves, etc. One of the most important exemptions is in regard to the regulation of tolls by the Government in accordance with the railway act. It is provided that no reduction shall be made until the net income shall have reached 10 per cent. of the capital of the company. This is virtually an immunity from control in the matter of freight charges for all time. A clause general powers to build and maintain docks, dockyards, wharves, ships and elevators. Powers are given to issue mortgage bonds against the road and general equipment to the extent of \$10,000 per mile, mortgage bonds against their lands to the extent of \$25,000,000, and to issue guaranteed stock not to exceed \$10,000 a mile. Apart from the burden of the great subsidies and the tying up of exempt land, the freedom from control as to rates is the most serious feature in the present stage of western development. The power to construct

branch lines "to any point or points within the territory of the Dominion," and to call on the Government for all the public land on the right of way, is certainly a broad franchise and worthy of consideration in discussing the right of way through the Crow's Nest Pass. —The Globe.

Mr. Laurier's majority in the House this session is expected to be forty or more. Nearly every bye election is adding to his strength in the House.

The management of the Canadian Pacific Railway is fitting out fifty locomotives with the Westinghouse air brake in their shops at Montreal. The company will spend at the rate of \$300,000 for the next three years in fitting out freight cars.

Some day, soon, the people of this Dominion may wake up to the fact that the Romish hierarchy have less political influence in Quebec than in any other Province of the Dominion. The candidate in Bonaventure, who refused to sign the bishop's cast iron pledge, had a majority of 850! —Canada Presbyterian.

The President and His Salary.

"I shall not attempt to answer the question, How much of his salary does the President expend?" writes ex-President Harrison in an article in the April Ladies' Home Journal, on "The Social Life of the President." "But those who think that he can live at his ease after his retirement on the income from his savings should take account of several things: First that the net income from safe investments does not exceed four per cent.; second, that the amount invested in a home yields no income, and that he must have a private secretary, for his mail will be so large that he cannot deal with it himself. A son of one of the most eminent Presidents who had lost all his means told me that it was pathetic to see his father, who was in ill health, laboring beyond his strength to answer the letters that came to him. But if the President retains a fair measure of health he will take care of himself. If he is ever capable of directing the affairs of the Nation he may be trusted to administer his own business; and it he has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and has rightly valued it, he will not barter it for riches. To any vocation from which a man may be suitably called to the Presidency he may suitably return."

Pasqua.

We are having some signs of spring at last. The returning from the east of the prodigals is one at least, and more especially when we see them returning in pairs.

Are we this season going to have a share of the immigration boom that is taking up so much of the attention of the Manitoba Government? There is room for a few more in the Moose Jaw district, but we appear to be slow to advise.

Mrs. A. Dalgetty and daughter arrived from the east last Thursday, after spending the winter with friends in Huron county.

Leamington school has not yet engaged a teacher for the coming season.

An oyster supper is talked of at Pasqua in the near future, in the interests of the bachelors' fraternity. A good time is expected.

To "Observer" we would say that we are of a practical turn of mind, and had he an eye to business it is that direction he would have taken the hint and put it into practice. Let us not forget that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Covetz.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHOORN'S GUIDE

R. BOGUE

A Car of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

- STOVES -

New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

.. LAND ..

Choice Farms for Sale at Low Prices and on Easy Terms.
Buy now before immigrants come in and Prices Rise.

S.E.	34,	15,	24,	W. 2nd.
N.W.	14,			
N.E.	15,	15,	25,	
S.	24,	15,	25,	
N.	13,	16,	15,	
N.E.	32,	18,	25,	
S.E.	4,	19,	25,	
N.W.	16,	16,	26,	
S.	6,	17,	26,	
S.E.	24,	17,	26,	
S.E.	12,	18,	26,	
N.W.	24,	16,	27,	
N.E.	28,	16,	27,	
N.E.	36,	16,	27,	
S.E.	10,	18,	27,	
N.W.	22,	18,	28,	

TERMS:—A small cash deposit, and balance extended over a term of years to suit purchaser, at a reasonable rate of interest.

G. A. MUTTLEBURY, Agent,
439 Main St., Winnipeg.

Correspondence invited.

BICYCLES.

Do not buy until you have seen the latest improved and best wheel on the market.

Manufactured by the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company.

Three Grades: "Perfect," "Garden City," "Dominion," "Ladies" and "Gentlemen's."

Special cash inducements: liberal terms for "time" purchasers.

J. A. OREAGH,

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FREE TO EVERY MAN

Suffering from the Piles of Youth, Excessive Indulgence, Night Lapses, Brains and Emotions; Varicose, Lost Manhood, small weak parts or any organic weakness, we will send

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\$5.00 for a Cure—No Cure No Pay.

Address N. S. M. COMPANY,

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"D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of rheumatic and rheumatic pains, and on very much pleased with the effect and the promptness of the application. —W. H. GALT, M.D., Hotel Windsor, Boston.

I have used Menthol Plaster in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gives almost instant and permanent relief. —J. H. MOORE, M.D., Washington, D.C.

It Cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.

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FOR FIRST CLASS
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

THE SLATER SHOE

"Parisian" Shape...



—tapers from average tread to long pointed, and stiffly boxed toe. Handsome perforated leather ornamentation at seams, facings, and toe caps, double stitched, and very dressy. Laced or Oxford only. Black—Tan—Seal

Brown—Carmine—Wine. Sizes, 5 to 11. Widths, A. to E. Goodyear Welt. \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50 on sale.

CATALOGUE FREE

"The Slater Shoe"

Write for Catalogue to Geo. T. Slater & Sons, Montreal.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. H. Bowering.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.
at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. (ANGELICAN.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every
Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals
after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School
and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evening and
sermon at 7. Special services during
Advent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
All seats free. All persons invited and
welcome. Books provided.

"Wick an' Carl In."

When luck's again 'ye, an' the hoose
Is blottit up wi'—
An' yer opponents, awfu' crouse,
Are countin' up their gains;
There's aye a shot, a bonnie shot,
A shot that's sure to win—
To draw up till an' ora stane,
An' wick an' Carl in.
An' ye'll find it a' thro' life:
When failure nips yer pride,
An' disappointment's cruelit form
Comes hirpin' where ye bide;
There's aye a way to fortune's smile,
An' takin' it is no sin.
A bonnie shot for men an' skill—
To wick an' Carl in.
Ye'll find that wags his curly bow
So sagely over a pish,
Ye'll think there couldna be
But lo! he's just been wide awake
When ther' folks were bide.
An' never let a chance gang by
To wick an' Carl in.
Then, brethren, let us bide our time,
An' cautious let us play,
Each ticklin' shot in life's big game,
That's hoo to win the day.
Dance Fortune's trail shows her claws
To drive down the rin,
But smiles on him who quietly draws
A wick an' Carl in.

The Country Correspondent.

You may talk about your scorchers
And girls in bloomers too,
Your new woman and Sunday cars
And the harm that they will do.
But I can name a thing that's worse
Than any of them, I swear,
To endure it is agony,
Far more than we can bear.
O, need I tell you what it is?
It's name makes me shudder;
You'll not dispute me when I say
'Tis the country correspondent.
In mystery his name is shrouded,
He's worse than a ghost in the night;
O'er every little thing he hears
He always makes the most.
But there's a way to tell him—
Just whisper it to yourself—
He writes up scoldish letters
Of everyone but himself.
His head is thick, his brains are few,
But still he writes in spite of this,
For he thinks he knows it all.
Oh, how he misses out a bit
What each day, where each goes,
For like a cork he writes about
Unpleasant things, he knows.
And for the sake of the social life
He writes up scoldish letters
Of everyone but himself.

Enormous Increase in Country to Country and State to State.

It is popularly supposed that the im-
mutable law of supply and demand
operating through a country makes the
years for the same labor uniform in
every part of it, as a dearth of labor in
any one place cannot be of long dura-
tion while men are employed elsewhere.
A recent supplementary bulletin of the
manufactures of the United States,
however, shows this general view to be
false. In Colorado the average yearly
earnings of an employee of a manu-
facturing company was \$720; in Mont-
ana, \$722; in Nevada, \$718; and in
Wyoming, \$768. In the States where
colored labor is abundant the total
average earnings are much less. In
Alabama the average is \$376; in
Mississippi, \$310; in North Carolina,
\$216; Georgia, \$307, and in South
Carolina, \$297. In New York the
average is \$580; in Pennsylvania,
\$492; in Ohio, \$479, and in Massachu-
setts, \$494. When it is considered
to what extent female and child labor
enter into the factory operations in
New York the figures are surprisingly
high. The total wages paid in New
York manufacturing enterprises amount
in ordinary years to \$500,000,000.
England stands at the head in Europe
as the best market for labor. Scotland
and France are a little behind her.
Then there is a heavy drop until
Austria, the Netherlands, and Belgium
are reached; the scale goes still lower
in Germany, where the rate is the
same as in Ireland. Spain, Sweden,
Russia and Italy follow here in the
order given. According to the table
of Bordio, an Italian authority, glass-
blowers are the best paid mechanics in

Italy, and papermakers the poorest.
The rate of wages in Italy, low as it is,
was still lower twenty-five years
ago. In England the increase of wages
has been about twenty per cent. in
twenty-five years. A French brick-
layer now gets fifty per cent. more wages
than was paid for his work in France
forty years ago.

Superintendent Abbott Resigns.

A Vancouver despatch states that
Harry Abbott, who has occupied the
position of General Superintendent of the
Pacific division of the Canadian
Pacific Railway since the line was
built to the coast, has resigned. He
was offered a position in Montreal as
adviser to the board of management,
but has decided to remain in British
Columbia. Mr. Abbott, who was a
brother of the late Sir John C. Abbott,
has been connected with the C. P. R.
since its inception, and previous to
that was engaged in engineering work
in connection with numerous railways
in Eastern Canada. His successor has
not yet been announced, though the
name of R. Marpole, at present Super-
intendent of the Pacific division, is
mentioned as likely to succeed him.

Queen Victoria.

The sounds of preparation for the
Queen's diamond jubilee are now
encircling the world. It is an ideal
circumstance that the most beloved
monarch that ever sat on the throne of
England should have the longest reign
recorded in its annals. It is no won-
der that a fact so striking should stir
the hearts and imaginations of the
many millions over whom she rules.
No sovereign, of any time or land,
has been the object of such genuine
and unvarying affection. From the
day when, at the age of eighteen, a
sweet, girlish figure, with fair hair
and large blue eyes, she stood in the
council chamber of Kensington Palace,
receiving the homage of the statesmen
of England, she attained a hold on the
hearts of her people which has never
at any time been shaken with the
slightest breath of unpopularity or
weakened by any shadow of misunder-
standing. In the personal affection
with which she is regarded, the high
dignity of her position is scarcely real-
ized. The ideal of the constitutional
monarchy, no sceptre has a prouder
sway than that of the Queen of Eng-
land. The progress of the Empire
during her reign has been unparalleled
during any previous period of like
duration; while under her predecessor,
whose reign she now exceeds, the
greatest possession of the British
Crown was lost. Had her grand
father but possessed the wisdom, the
self-restraint, the far-seeing beneficence
that has characterized her action at
every critical period of her reign, who
doubt but that she would have saved
dominion, loyal as this Canada of ours,
might, from the unalienated affection
of a kindred people, have doubled the
glory and strength of England. Under
Victoria there has been but one or two
temporary and small reversions in the
steady onward tide of progress. The
loss of the seven Ionian Islands to
Russia in 1864 was an act of national
humiliation; and the partial surrender
of Transvaal makes but a trifling
blemish on the vast accession of
territory in Africa, where an empire
has been founded, exelling India in
extent, an empire of which the great-
ness and potent future has as yet hard-
ly dawned upon the mind of England.
New Zealand, in the South Pacific, and
Kingdom after kingdom in Asia have
been added to the sway of a rule that
to-day extends over four hundred mil-
lions of the human race, or one fourth
of the whole population of the world.
Since the Queen's accession the total
revenue of the Empire has more than
doubled. The commerce of England,
in exports and imports, has advanced
by leaps and bounds from a hundred
and fifty to five hundred millions of
pounds; and the wealth of the country
has had such a vast accession that a
revenue of ninety millions a year is
collected, with no sense of burden upon
the people at large. In a general re-
view of the place held by Queen Vic-
toria in the regards of her people, one
point never fails to strike every obser-
ver. Her position as a constitutional
monarch has never been paralleled. Up
to the commencement of her reign the
personal interference of the monarch in
the conduct of government had been
frequent—the cause of many embar-
rassments and of some disasters. To
manage or cajole the king, or occasion-
ally to force his hand and combat his
will, was at one time one of the most
arduous of the tasks imposed upon the
prime minister of the day. Perhaps
the last act of direct personal govern-
ment was that of William IV. when
in 1834 he preemptorily dismissed the
Melbourne ministry and called on the
Duke of Wellington to assume the
reins of office. No monarch of the
accession of Victoria, clearly under-
stood or accepted the true principle of
constitutional government. It re-
quires some recollective and close
review of the history of the Georges to
realize the peaceable revolution
achieved during the present reign, and
it has been well said of our beloved
Queen: "No one before her has ful-
filled the duties of the exalted and

difficult post to which she was called
with the same devotion, with so much
self-denial, and so little self-assertion.
She has made the machine of state to
work easily, and is the first English
sovereign who has never been identifi-
ed with any political party. She has
suppressed her own prepossessions and
dislikes in a manner that has been
little less than heroic. There has
been sufficient indication of force of
character in her career to prove that it
is to no want of spirit or natural will
that this fine decorum is to be attrib-
uted. Her influence on the course of
government, and especially on the con-
duct of foreign affairs, has been great,
and we do not doubt, from no obscure
intimations from time to time as to
how that influence has been exerted,
that when the secret actions of our
time are laid open to the next genera-
tion there will be little indeed which
will not tend to exalt her in the
records of history as the most worthy
to have been loved and trusted of any
sovereign that has ruled the destinies
of England.

Buffalo Lake.

A very successful entertainment was held
at Huron church on Wednesday, 17th
March, in aid of the proposed Buffalo Lake
English church. In spite of the bad roads
a large number turned out, and the proceeds
amounted to about \$30. The programme,
which was a good one notwithstanding the
shortness of it, was opened by the chairman,
the Rev. W. Watson, who made a few
remarks about the proposed church and also
gave us a short history of St. Patrick, it
being St. Patrick's Day. Very good songs
were sung by Mrs. Tapley, Mrs. Bailey,
Miss Winnie Ostrander, and Miss Munis,
and by Messrs. Bailey and Ed. Eaton. A
good recitation was given by Mr. J. Gil-
mour. The second part of the programme
consisted of a comic one act farce which
was the source of much amusement, and
which was well rendered by the Moose Jaw
Amateur Dramatic Company, consisting of
Messrs. Jagger, Rankin, Robin, Miss
Haight and Mrs. Bailey. It is the intention
to have another entertainment as soon as
the snow goes, when the Rev. W. Watson
will show his magic lantern views, and we
hope it will be as successful as the first
entertainment given by the English church
people of Buffalo Lake.

AGRICOLA.

Boharn.

The general query is, what has become
of all our correspondents? Until some
of them wake up we will endeavor to fill a
long-felt want.

The bulk of our literary people congregat-
ed in the city for the winter, but as spring
is approaching we expect them to resume
their rural life again.

School has opened with T. J. Kinley, of
Nova Scotia, wielding the rod, and as Mr.
Kinley holds a first class certificate and
comes to us highly recommended, we look
for good results.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. and Mrs.
Fowler will not be with us this summer, as
they have leased a farm under the Laird.

Divine services will be resumed in the
school house shortly and we are in hopes
that our leading tenor and soprano will be
amongst us by that time. The new church
will not be completed for some little time.

Mr. David Arnold has been ill for a few
days, but we are glad to see he is con-
valescent.

Miss C. Arnold spent Sunday at her home.
We are sorry to report that Mr. Joel
Bate, one of the old timers, is leaving the
farm, he having formed a partnership with
his brother, Harry, and started sheep
ranching.

The Pascoe brothers have rented the Bate
farm for a term of years and take possession
April 1st.

Mr. R. Elsom is drawing lumber for his
new house in the sunny south. John Pascoe
is also preparing to build an addition to his
home.

Chas. Shepley arrived home from Ontario
with his bride this week and everyone
is extending their very best wishes for their
future happiness and prosperity, and Charlie
says to his bachelor friends, "Go thou and
do likewise."

Mr. Debenham has secured a position with
the Pascoe Bros. for the summer.

Fred says batching does not suit him
down to the ground.

Mr. George Green, our indefatigable book
agent, has secured the agency for "Queen
Victoria: Her Life and Reign."

We are pleased to have the cheerful
contentment of Miss and Mrs. Robt. Green
amongst us again, after the winter's sojourn
in Ontario. Mr. Green says he could not
farm 't' Ontario now. He says he prefers to
stay with the boys and help them to eradi-
cate their noxious weeds.

Geo. Paisley says he wished he had gone
east with Charlie.

Our Page is going to live under the wing
of the laid faced eagle. He is tired of
hawking about the farm.

One would imagine by the wood pile on
the Zess farm they were in the woods of
Muskegon.

Are the directors of the Moose Jaw cream-
ery dead or only sleeping. It is about time
the patrons knew if there is going to be a
milk route this season. We would have
them remember that time just now is golden.

Mrs. A. Dalgarne has been visiting friends
in the district lately.

The winter has proved to be a hard one
on all kinds of stock. Horses at large are
in poor condition.

A NEW HAND.

Help Wanted—Female!

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We
pay \$5 to \$10 per week for easy home
work. Child care do it. No experience
needed or peddling. This is home life.
Send stamp for work and particulars at once.
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Positively Cures
COUGHS AND COLDS
In a surprisingly short time. It's a sci-
entific certainty, tried and true, soothing
and healing in its effects.
W. C. McCOMBER & SON,
Bouchette, Que.,
import in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs.
C. Gosses of chronic cold in chest and bronchial
trachea, and also cured W. G. McComber of a
long-standing cold.
Mr. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist,
525 Yonge St., Toronto, writes:
"As a general cough and lung remedy Pyny-
Pectoral is a most valuable preparation. It
has given the utmost satisfaction to all who
have tried it, many having spoken to me of the
benefits derived from its use in their families.
It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to
the taste. Its safe and sure has been wonderful,
and I can always recommend it as a safe and
reliable cough medicine."
Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Sole Proprietors
MONTREAL

BRUNSWICK
HOTEL,
RIVER STREET WEST.
Thoroughly refitted and re-
novated in every department.
House refurnished throughout.
ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every
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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
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Montreal—Allan Line..... April 24
Saskatoon—Dominion Line..... April 3
Labrador—Dominion Line..... April 17

FROM ST. JOHN.
Lake Huron—Beaver Line..... March 24
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line..... April 10

FROM NEW YORK.
Britannic—White Star Line..... April 31
Majestic—White Star Line..... April 7
St. Paul—American Line..... March 31
Paris—American Line..... April 7
Umbria—Canadian Line..... April 3
Lucania—Canadian Line..... April 10
State of California—Allan Line..... March 27
State of Nebraska—Allan Line..... March 24
Southwest—Red Star Line..... April 31
Nordland—Red Star Line..... April 7
Cabin, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and up-
wards. Intermediate, \$30 and upwards.
Steering, \$24.50 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points
in Great Britain and Ireland and at special
low rates to all parts of the European contin-
ent. Prepaid passage arranged from all
points.

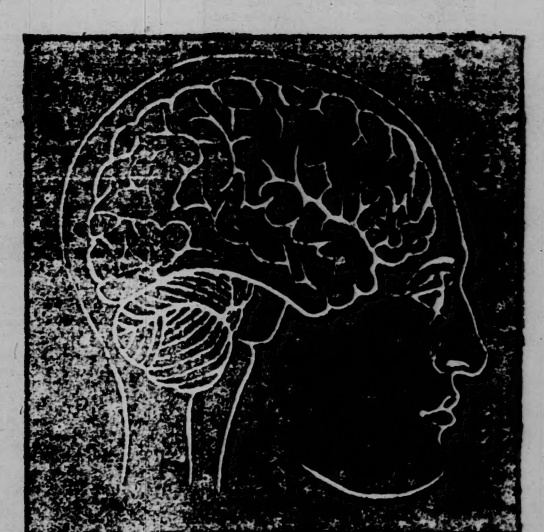
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Moose Jaw.

Or to WILLIAM STITT,
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Honestly made
of pure Rubber.
Thin, Light,
Elastic, Stylish,
Durable.
Modelled each
year to fit all the
latest shoe shapes.
Extra thick ball
and heel.
Sold everywhere. They Wear like Iron.

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To Cure
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SARSAPARILLA
IT IS
PROMPT
RELIABLE
AND NEVER FAILS.
IT WILL
MAKE
YOU WELL.
Ask your Druggist or Dealer for it
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Mysteries of the
HUMAN BRAIN



The latest discovery in the scienti-
fic world is that nerve centres located
in or near the base of the brain con-
trol all the organs of the body, and
when these nerve centres are
deranged the organs which they
supply with nerve fluid, or nerve
force, are also deranged. When it
is remembered that a serious injury
to the spinal cord will cause paralysis
of the body below the injured point,
because the nerve force is prevented
by the injury from reaching the par-
alyzed portion, it will be understood
how the derangement of the nerve
centres will cause the derangement
of the various organs which they
supply with nerve force; that is, when
a nerve centre is deranged or in any
way diseased it is impossible for it
to supply the same quantity of nerve
force as when in a healthy condi-
tion; hence the organs which depend
upon it for nerve force suffer, and are
unable to properly perform their
work, and as a result disease makes
its appearance.
At least two-thirds of our chronic
diseases and ailments are due to the
imperfect action of the nerve centres
at the base of the brain, and not from
a derangement primarily originating
in the organ itself. The great mis-
take of physicians in treating these
diseases is that they treat the organs
as I not the nerve centres, which are
the cause of the trouble.
The wonderful cures wrought by
the Great South American Nerve
Tonic are due alone to the fact that
this remedy is based upon the fore-
going principle. It cures by rebuild-
ing and strengthening the nerve
centres, and thereby increasing the
supply of nerve force or nervous
energy.
This remedy has been found of
infinite value for the cure of Nervous-
ness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous
Paroxysms, Sleeplessness, Forgetful-
ness, Mental Despondency, Nervous-
ness of Females, Hot Flashes, Sick
Headache, Heart Disease. The first
bottle will convince anyone that a
cure is certain.
South American Nerve Tonic is with-
out doubt the greatest remedy ever
discovered for the cure of Indigestion,
Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Stomach
Troubles, because it acts through the
nerves. It gives relief in one day,
and absolutely effects a permanent
cure in every instance. Do not
allow your prejudices, or the preju-
dices of others, to keep you from
using this health-giving remedy. It
is based on the result of years of
scientific research and study. A
single bottle will convince the most
incredulous.
For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

CURRENT NOTES.

There is a very interesting article called "A Study in Race Psychology," by Anna Tolman Smith, in the January number of the Popular Science Monthly. But its interest to the relative mind is not so much in what it reveals of race psychology as in the revelation it makes of the clumsy, unscientific and dangerously loose manner in which many persons calling themselves scientific investigators generalize from insufficient data and reach conclusions as a cowboy or a cartman might. Mrs. Smith appears to furnish a typical illustration of this absurdly unscientific pretense to scientific inquiry.

Her problem was to find out by intellectual capacities of "the average negro," by which the negro race is meant. So she experimented upon a single negro boy of the third-grade who happened to be in her service. She tabulates results and calculates percentages with an almost spectacular display of scientific accuracy and method, and from the results she draws several very broad conclusions as to the powers and limitations of the negro mind.

The conclusions are worse than worthless. The inquiry, with all its scientific trappings, was in fact as unscientific as that of any old woman who tells fortunes with tea leaves. The writer's tests were excellent as measures of the mental capacity of the single negro boy under observation, but who that has a glimmering of scientific principle would venture to judge the capacity of any race from indications furnished by a single individual? Suppose two investigators were to apply such tests to the white race, and one had William E. Gladstone for his subject and the other a lunatic. Could we hope for anything like valuable averages or percentages in either case? Scientific conclusions—especially in psychology—are valuable exactly in proportion to the number of examples from which they are induced. From observation of a single individual nothing but hopeless misleading can come.

The only true way to judge of the intellectual capacity of the negro race is to consider what the men and women of that race have done with their opportunities. They have been less than a third of a century out of the thrall of slavery and ignorance. Their conditions have been in many ways extremely unfavorable. They have had poverty as a prime obstacle to advancement. They have had no traditions of culture and no inherited intellectual tendency. They have had few schools, mostly bad. The great majority of them have had to quit school for bread-winning work at a very early age.

Nevertheless, they have learned—a large proportion of them—to read, write and cipher. Many of them have acquired interest in literature and history. They have shown an astonishing adaptability to circumstance. Shut out from the better mechanical employments as they are in the North even more than at the South they have managed to make a good living for themselves in the comparatively few employments that are open to them. There is surely a valuable psychological significance in such adaptability, accompanied as it has been by a cheerful reconciliation with environment. With every opportunity and even every incentive to become lawless, they have learned in the main to be good citizens. They are almost never mendicants or paupers.

More remarkable still as an indication of their capacity for acquisition and improvement is the fact that they have almost entirely shed their dialect in a single generation. We know of no other case of so great and so speedy a change in a matter so difficult. It has taken the New England school much longer to rid that region of its errors of speech, and even Mr. Beecher to the day of his death was never able to quit saying "noose-payer." What progress the negro race is capable of making in the future, what capacities it has of complex, abstract thought or of scientific or artistic achievement, it is much too soon to conjecture. Its progress so far has been encouraging to say the least.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD.

Rich in Prospecting Promised for the Coming Spring—Many Acres Taken Up.

A gentleman from Nova Scotia who was in Montreal last week, and who is connected with one of the prosperous gold mines in that province, is authority for the statement that the coming spring will witness the biggest rush in prospecting for the yellow metal that has occurred in the history of that industry there. He states that the Mines Office at Halifax, a branch of the Provincial Government, has been flooded with applications for areas around the present properties for the most part, and that the result will be an immense increase in the production of gold. He says the eyes of the Canadian people will be turned to the vast mineral resources of the "Province of the sea" when the rush commences.

THE NEWEST PARIS SWINDLE.

Four young men entered a fashionable restaurant in Paris the other night, secured a private room and ordered an excellent meal. After it had been served and eaten each young man refused to pay for it, declaring that he was the guest of the others. The proprietor was called, and he insisted that the bill should be paid. Finally one of the men proposed a game of blind man's bluff with the restaurant man for the blind-folded individual, the agreement being that the diner who was caught should pay the bill. The game began, and the caterer was unable to catch either of the four clever swindlers. Neither have the police.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

SMALL FRUITS ON THE FARM.

Hundreds of articles have been written on the advisability of farmers raising small fruits for their own use, but there is room for hundreds more of articles if they will in any way tend to bring about this desirable end, says a writer.

As a rule farmers live well, but their tables show little variety, and they rarely have any of those delightfully wholesome sub-acid fruits, even during the hot summer months, when such fruits are most craved. In the fall and winter they have apples, and occasionally there is a farm that has a few pear trees, but where one farmer has strawberries and currants and gooseberries there are ten that do not. If the children are too small to be of much use on the farm they are sent after blackberries and blackberries, and the older members of the family eat them with a relish that ought to be an inducement for them to have fruit of their own. But as soon as the berries are gone they go back apathetically to their diet of bread and meat and milk in its various combinations. I am convinced that it is not from a distaste of the work or expense involved that they neglect the small fruits so systematically. But the farmer, perhaps more than any other person, is a creature of habit. He seldom complains of his own work but finds it almost impossible to step beyond certain accustomed limits. He will work from early morning till late night, day after day and year after year, and not feel it any special grievance, but if he is brought face to face with a half-hour's work "out of his line," in the house or the flower garden, or in the house or the flower garden, or anywhere, he will pay ten prices to have it done rather than do it himself. It is easy to raise strawberries and other small fruit, you tell him and he agrees with you, but says that "he don't know much about 'em" and is "too old to learn." And that is all there is to it. You may talk to him until the end of time and he will agree with you in everything, but he does not set any fruit just the same.

I have known a farmer leave his work in the morning, go over to a neighbor's and return at night with a quart or two of wild strawberries that a fruit dealer would have rejected with scorn. He would then tell the neighbors that he was so busy that he could not go to the market, but that he had a few berries that he had picked in his own garden. He would then tell the neighbors that he was so busy that he could not go to the market, but that he had a few berries that he had picked in his own garden. He would then tell the neighbors that he was so busy that he could not go to the market, but that he had a few berries that he had picked in his own garden.

COLT TRAINING.

The training of a colt cannot be begun too early, and amateur trainers should not be misled by the advice of well-meaning but mistaken people who tell him that early handling, petting and encouragement results in a badly spoiled horse at maturity. Of course the colt cannot always be allowed to follow his "own sweet will," but there is not the slightest necessity for any severity during the whole process. Professor Rarey, undoubtedly the most skilled horseman of his day, once said that "fear and anger were two emotions that no good horseman should feel."

As soon as the "little stranger" is old enough to notice surrounding objects, which will be in two or three days, begin to make advances to him by holding out your hand and speaking to him in a soothing tone of voice. At first he will be shy and turn away, but by degrees he will grow bold and timidly smell at your hand. Do not move it, or attempt to touch him, but speak encouragingly to him, and let him satisfy himself that it is harmless. Spend much time with him, both in the stable and in the field, and teach him to regard you as a friend, not as a tyrannical master. When he begins to eat, carry some little tidbit for him, such as a lump of sugar, a handful of oats, or anything he holds in a special fondness. Next commence handling him by gently stroking his face, neck and body, and smoothing down his legs. He will resist at first, but if you speak soothingly to him he will soon begin to like it. Now quietly raise his feet; if he is frightened speak kindly to him; resist him for the day, but try it again tomorrow. When you are handling his feet, do not force him too much for the first week; but afterwards selecting some place where he is not likely to resist, take up one of his legs, and hold it gently but firmly, until he ceases to resist. Do not become irritated, but speak reassuringly to him, and when he submits, caress him. Soon he will yield, and in a few weeks you can handle his feet at will.

Remember, it is not by long, severe lessons that the colt learns, but by short, easy, gradual lessons continued day after day. During his tender years never prolong a lesson or a drive to a point of weariness or disgust.

HOW TO GRAFT.

Prepare yourself with a sharp knife,

a small wedge, a saw, a ladder, cions and wax. Cions will keep best on trees. Cut as wanted until the buds begin to start, then cut, store in cellar covered with damp moss. You are now prepared to graft until apples set.

Graft cherries very early, splitting limb. All limbs must be split before sap starts. After the bark peels, all thick-barked limbs should be set under the bark.

Cut tree shape of umbrella, not too far in or out; give room for grafts to grow. Cut cion to a thin one-sided wedge; be careful and take the outer bark off from point, then insert by peeling bark from wood with point of knife; cut side to heart, two or more in each limb, nick bark back of cion if very thick; spread wax on all cuts and a little down the limb back of cion. When limb is split make a true wedge by cutting both sides, leaving the bark next to cion, and insert cion buds to every cion. Trim the sides of the split smoothly, insert, keep inside bark even. Put on wax and it is done.

Loss should not amount to more than one in five. Leave on two or three small limbs and all twigs to keep the tree alive. To make grafting wax: First get your rosin, beehive, kettle, lined with a lead and a nail nearly full of cold water. Pound rosin into small pieces. Shave beeswax (the size of a large hen's egg) to a point of rosin in a kettle with enough oil to wet, melt, being careful not to get it afire. Drop a few drops into the water with the stick you have stirred it with. Now oil your hands, press the wax between thumb and finger, thin as a wafer, snap when cold; if it breaks and oil, stir; try again until it will bend. Turn the wax into the water and melt, when cool enough pull. Add beeswax to toughen, rosin to harden and oil to soften. Try it. You will not bother to weigh much.

WHEN MILK COUNTS FOR PIGS.

While milk is always valuable as pig food and at any time, its greatest value is at the time of the piglet, as during the time of rapid growth it has almost a double value. A pound of milk that would make a pound of live weight if mixed with meal sufficient of itself to make another pound, will, if united, make a gain of about three pounds of live weight, but if fed to a full-grown fattening hog, will give no such results. Here is a matter of economy that is of importance. With milk and meal diet, with a run of clover and peas, the spring pig is ready early in the fall for market. A more important demand made for the milk, and as compared with a meal-fed, large milk-fed pig shows that the milk has a nearly double feeding value, and when the large hog sold at market prices would show a loss, the pig on the milk would be doubled in value.

NO FEAR FOR CANADA.

This Country Will Not Be Visited by the Bubonic Plague.

Mr. John Lowe, late Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and now a consulting member of the departmental staff at Ottawa, expresses his opinion regarding the bubonic plague in India. The United States authorities are taking extraordinary precautions, but Mr. Lowe declares that so far as Canada is concerned there is "not the slightest cause for alarm." Mr. Lowe adds: "Experience has clearly demonstrated that the bubonic plague is restricted to the filthy districts of the cities attacked. This fact was most clearly noticeable when, in 1894-95, the disease broke out in Hong-Kong. It is at present confined to its dirty slums and suburbs, leaving intact the cleanly districts. To prevent its further spread in the Empire, the Governor of Hong Kong resorted to decisive and drastic measures. He ordered three of the undecently suburbs to be being ravaged by the epidemic to be burned down, and the polluted districts thoroughly cleaned. In consequence the disease almost immediately disappeared, and was thoroughly stamped out. It was at this time that British Columbia was menaced by an invasion of the plague, and in view of the serious alarm that was felt, a special study of every feature of the disease. I may mention that only one or two of the English nurses felt the touch of the plague in Hong Kong, and in each case it was owing to the very exceptional way in which they exposed themselves to infection. As the cause of the bubonic epidemic, I believe the medical science has thoroughly mastered the question of the bubonic plague treatment. It is clearly a dirt disease, and something like the plague of the Orient, confined its operations to the dirty slums of the centres of civilization, leaving the cleanly parts free from attack. This conclusion has been made clearly apparent even in those attacked cities and densely populated districts of India which are only being attacked in the filthy sections."

SHOT THE DEVIL DEAD.

Curious Experience of Two Little Boys in Germany.

There are too little boys in Germany who honestly believe they have rid the world of the devil. They live near Hunteburg, and are 8 and 12 years of age. The other day they were left by their mother at home to take care of the house. A man with blackened face and black attire suddenly entered, and announced that he was the devil. Where do you keep your money? Faith and fear alike induced them to believe the intruder. They instantly pointed to a trunk, where the modest wealth of their parents was treasured. While the murky impostor was ransacking the chest the younger boy whispered to his brother to go and fetch the gun and shoot the devil dead. The brother jumped at the idea, fetched the weapon, crept up to the unsuspecting thief, and lodged the whole charge in his back. He fell dead.

KNEW HER PECULIARITIES.

Jack—Answered your aunt's letter yet? Gus—No. Haven't had time. Gus—No. Haven't had time. Gus—No. Haven't had time. Gus—No. Haven't had time.

MINES OF OUR COUNTRY.

A BATCH OF NEW MINING COMPANIES IN ONTARIO.

The Georgian Bay Region—Trail Creek Figures That Speak Plainly—Interesting Stories That Could Be Written of Roseland Mines—Notes on Various Properties.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong, an emigration agent of the C. P. R., has been chiefly confined to the district lying north of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay for the past few years, and he says that the country is rich in mineral deposits. When the railway was put through the rock cuttings laid bare many ridges of hematite iron, and it is to these that his attention has been directed. The ranges are numerous and can be traced long distances. From the exposures made by blasting the veins appear to widen as they go down, but further exploration will have to determine this. The ore is soft and could be mined by a steam shovel at the surface. A company is being organized to work some of the deposits. Mr. Edgar, of the Hamilton Blast Furnace works, was there some time ago and seemed satisfied that the ore was of good quality. It is possible that some of it may be sent to the furnace for treatment, and if the tests prove satisfactory the mines may be worked extensively. The best veins are some miles north of the lake, but as there is plenty of water-power to be obtained in the vicinity, an electric tramway could easily be constructed to carry the ore to the shore and transferred to boats. It could be laid on the wharves at Hamilton for about \$4 a ton.

An American named Corbett has succeeded in locating a number of veins. Mr. Armstrong says, by means of a magnetic instrument, which is influenced by the presence of the iron. He walks over the country, and when a body of ore is approached its existence is indicated by the movements of a needle. Corbett claims that he can even tell the exact extent of a deposit by the little machine. Similar claims, however, have been made many times before on behalf of instruments, none of which have ever worked effectively as prospectors.

FIGURES THAT SPEAK.

The sale of the War Eagle for \$650,000 and the announcement now made that active negotiations are in progress on behalf of an English syndicate for the purchase of the Le Roi for \$4,000,000 mark a new era in the history of mining in Canada. The district of Roseland, heretofore the district of the poor, is now a district of the rich. The sale of the Le Roi for \$4,000,000 mark a new era in the history of mining in Canada. The district of Roseland, heretofore the district of the poor, is now a district of the rich. The sale of the Le Roi for \$4,000,000 mark a new era in the history of mining in Canada. The district of Roseland, heretofore the district of the poor, is now a district of the rich.

NEW MINING COMPANIES.

Several new companies have been granted letters of incorporation by the Ontario Government. The largest company is the Citizens' Gold and Coal Mining Company, Limited, which has a total capital of \$1,000,000 in 100,000 shares. The promoters all live in Sudbury, and are Messrs. M. C. Biggar, Chas. Brown, Alexander Fournier, Lawrence O'Connor and H. J. O'Connor. Half a dozen citizens of Grimsby are forming the Grimsby Gold Mining Co. Limited, with 200,000 shares of \$1 each. The promoters are Messrs. F. S. Baker, Murray Fitch, John Kerman, H. C. Kerman, C. W. Van Duser and J. A. Livingston.

NOTES.

The first monthly report of progress sent out by the Great Northern Corporation states that the company has been greeted with the liveliest satisfaction by the shareholders, and many letters showing their appreciation have been received at the head office. Although the company is a new one, it shows the thorough confidence of the directors in the future and the energy with which they are pushing development work. They further state that the reports from the four claims they are opening up are most promising and that the withdrawal of their stock from the market is by no means a remote possibility. The Manager of the Princess Gold Fields Mining Company reports as follows:—The Scramble and the Benbow (Sudbury Lake) gold mines are in full blast. The Princess Gold Mining Company begins work on Monday, the 25th, with a good staff of men and full equipment. These mines are situated near the celebrated Scramble vein, one of the largest two fissure veins in the Rat Portage country. These mines are from four to seven miles from the shore, and the character of the ore makes the working of them very advantageous. A gentleman interested in the City of Sudbury, who is going to the mines, says:—This appears as if the City of Sudbury Mines had been sold by the L.

LOST, FRASER RIVER & CARIBOO GOLD FIELDS, I.D., as the interests mentioned as having been fixed make up a total of thirty-thirty, apparently the whole enterprise. The actual position is that there are interests in one-tenth only of the profits of the City of Spokane Mine, the original vendors have been reduced to per cent. interest, the property therefore remaining, except as to that, the possession of the Lillooet Company.

The Fairview camp, in which the Summer is situated, is pronounced by the British Columbia Mining Record to be one of the richest mineral regions in the world, and the development work which is now being done gives promise that much will be said by the press of Ontario about this section hereafter. Immediate further development of the mine is now being arranged for, and the contemplated work includes the deepening of the shaft, which is already 110 feet in solid pay ore, the running of a tunnel to tap the vein at a depth of several hundred feet, and such other work as will be necessary to open up an ore body sufficient to keep in continuous operation a fully equipped reduction plant.

THE LADY MAYORES.

We hear much of the Lord Mayor of London and of his duties, but little of the cares of the Lady Mayores. Yet, in some ways, her task is even more arduous than that of her husband. Year by year the wife of a civic dignitary is taken out of private life, elevated for twelve months to one of the most prominent positions in the world, and made the hostess of the greatest and cleverest men of many nations. To learn something about the Lady Mayores and her tasks I went (writes a representative of the Daily Chronicle) to Mr. W. J. Souleby, who for many years has acted as private secretary to "succeeding Lord Mayors."

"The Lady Mayores and her family live during the year of office in the Mansion house itself," said Mr. Souleby. "There are suites of very comfortable rooms above, and right apart from the administrative offices. The Lady Mayores' boudoir, in particular, is an exceedingly fine apartment. The household staff usually stay on year after year, the men attendants remaining till they get appointments as porters of banks or other important city buildings. The Lord Mayors rarely bring special servants in, except their own personal attendants."

"Has the Lady Mayores much to do?" "The Lady Mayores, I suppose, one of the hardest-working women in London. The calls made on her time, for all manner of things, are innumerable. She is asked to open many banquets, and though she can only possibly do a small proportion of them, she is usually engaged in one or two of these or similar charitable works. I must say that, practically without exception, the Lady Mayores give their services for such things regarding the City of London with a willingness that is very catholic if they are to do all that is expected of them. A large correspondence comes for the Lady Mayores to handle, and it is impossible to say the exact amount. The letters sent to the Mansion house number 120,000 a year, but I cannot tell you how many of them are answered. She usually sees herself and decides on all appeals sent to her."

"Then the duties of hospitality are very onerous. She has to be present at all dining given in the Mansion house, and is taken in by the principal guests. When you remember that the principal guests include leading statesmen, Lord Mayors and Ambassadors, you will see that it takes a woman of tact and knowledge to converse with and properly fulfil her duties to the guests. The Lady Mayores give regular receptions, admission to which is greatly valued. Formerly these were fortnightly; now they are monthly, but I should not wonder if the new Lady Mayores revive the custom of holding them fortnightly, for she mixes much in society, and has a very large circle of West End acquaintances."

"What very special privileges has the Lady Mayores?" "Her privileges are many, but perhaps the most highly esteemed is the entrance into court, for herself and her daughters. This right is possessed by very few, the wives of Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors having it also. "Supposing a bachelor Lord Mayor were appointed, what then, Mr. Souleby?" "I have never known a bachelor Lord Mayor. Once or twice widowers have been chosen, and then their sisters or daughters have acted with them. I suppose the court of aldermen would make sure that he had a sister or other near relative who could fulfil the duties, for a Lady Mayores must be married."

"Have you ever known a Lady Mayores break down under the strain of office?" "Never. The Lord Mayor is usually almost worn out by the time the year is up, but I have never known the duties to tell on the Lady Mayores. You see, she has her morning dress, and she has no magisterial duties to perform."

THOUSANDS ARE STARVING.

Awful Tale of Destitution Among the Poor of Chicago.

A special from Chicago says:—Chicago has eight thousand families who are actually starving to death. It has ten thousand wives husbands and children begging for bread—begging for a pittance of food to keep body and soul together. The number of single rooms and freezing in the bizzards that visited the city on Thursday. The Bureau of Associated Charities has decided to tell the plain facts to the people. There will be a public meeting of affiliated charities called by the federation in the Palmer House the other day. The appalling distress and suffering were reported, and the men present resolved to appeal to the Mayor for funds, and to call a mass meeting to devise means for saving the unfortunate from death.

MEANING OF HEREDITARY.

Bobby—Pop, what does hereditary mean? Fond parent—It means, Bobby, something that goes from parent to child. Bobby—That's all right, Pop, but I don't want to know what it means. Bobby—That's all right, Pop, but I don't want to know what it means. Bobby—That's all right, Pop, but I don't want to know what it means.

BISMARCK'S NARROW ESCAPE.

His Affairs of Honor with a Dead Shot Who Was Defeated by His Stars.

In a little pamphlet regarding the visit of the Wiesbaden in Friedrichshafen there has appeared a Bismarck anecdote, which shows how near Germany was of losing in its youth her greatest statesman. The anecdote also illustrates how duels are still made in Germany. Bismarck first visited Wiesbaden two or three years after taking his university degree. He went one evening to the big dance hall in the Kurhaus and during a pause between dances sat on a sofa talking with a friend and looking at the persons who walked by. He had a sharp eye and a defiant air, even in his best tempered moods, and several men returned his looks with ill-natured stares. Eventually a young doctor, Gustav Lange of Heidelberg, walked up to the sofa and fixing his eyes on Bismarck, inquired: "Why do you stare at me?"

"New Lange was a very handsome young man and Bismarck was in a slappish mood. Then two facts dictated Bismarck's answer: "Because I like your appearance." "But I do not like yours," was Lange's reply. An animated dialogue followed. Bismarck, at first seeking to appease Lange's wrath, and saying he was best to make trouble. The upper part of that dialogue was exchanged in order that Lange might.

WIFE OUT WITH BLOOD.

The deadly affront of being stared at by a young man, and being told by a second arranged that the meeting should take place in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, was all that Bismarck needed. Lange was a dead shot with the pistol, and pistols were the weapons to be used in the duel. The young physician could hit the two-mark piece, flipped in the air, nine times out of ten. It looked bad for Bismarck. He seconded, undoubtedly felt that he was about the same as a dead man from the moment he stepped into the field, and the solution of the quarrel. The English Captain whom Bismarck had made one of his seconds, was especially eager to prevent the duel, and he proposed to Lange, at the place of meeting, that the principals talk the quarrel over before risking their lives for such a trivial cause. Lange said eventually that he would stand by Bismarck, but he would not have a shot if his opponent would meet him half way. The Englishman hurried to Bismarck with the doctor's offer of olive branches, but Bismarck would not have it. While the Englishman slowly paced off the distance, stretching his legs to make it as long as possible, the other second argued with Bismarck. Lange leaned against a tree and said nothing. Just as his seconds were expecting the principals to take their places Bismarck yielded. To the surprise of his second, he did not wait for any preliminary conversation. He walked across the field, stretched out his hand, and remarked: "Well, we will try to live in peace, then."

Lange shook hands and the quarrel was at an end. On his way home from the field Lange remarked to his second: "It is better that it ended; it would have been too bad to blow daylight through him." Some fifty years later Lange celebrated in Heidelberg the jubilee anniversary of his graduation. After he and his friends had reviewed the stirring scene of the olive branch, Bismarck and the slow wedding of divided Germany into one great empire under Bismarck's master hand, the doctor remarked quaintly: "It is better that it ended; it would have been too bad to blow daylight through him."

HOLIDAYS OF THE WORLD OVER.

In Latin-American Countries the People Work Only 300 Days in the Year.

A computation made a short time ago showed that among European countries the two in which wages were highest and the hours of labor least were England and France, whereas the two countries in which wages were smallest and the hours of labor longest were Italy and Russia. In some countries of the world an explanation of the apparent dearth of progressive industry among the inhabitants is to be found, perhaps, in the recurrence of holidays of a religious, patriotic, purely social character, and in the fact that the number of holidays exceeds the number of working days. There are in such countries usually not fewer than a dozen church festivals; and there are besides patriotic festivals, and similar state holidays. In all Latin countries, and is to be found in the United States, too, when one turns to the legal festival of Louisiana, the number of holidays is a large one. In the United States, exclusive of the Gulf States, a 305. In Russia there are 267 working days; Great Britain has 278; Portugal, 283; Spain, 290; Austria, 291; Italy, 298; Bavaria, Belgium, and Brazil, 300 each; Denmark, France, Norway, Saxony, Switzerland, and Warsaw, 302 each; Sweden, 304; Prussia and Ireland, 305; the Netherlands, 308; Hungary, 312.

It has been found impossible to get accurate figures from the South American countries, but 200 is the maximum estimate of actual working days in many of them. Of course the number of Sunday days in a year there are left 313, and if one third of the other days available for work are set apart for holiday, the number of working days in a year should not be more than 200 working days in a year. In Anglo-Saxon countries and in the United States, the number of holidays is a large one, but the hours of labor in each day, and thus there has been within the last twenty years a large reduction in the number of working days in the United States and in Great Britain in comparison with the Latin or Latin-American countries.

DOUBLE GRIEVANCE.

It's the men, savagely exclaimed Mrs. Groggins, who call all the holidays. And when it comes to our holidays, it's the men that do all the gadding. Bobby—That's all right, Pop, but I don't want to know what it means. Bobby—That's all right, Pop, but I don't want to know what it means. Bobby—That's all right, Pop, but I don't want to know what it means.

Wall .. Paper.

2000 Rolls in stock and to arrive. Every roll BRIGHT, CLEAN and new; direct from the factory. NO OLD STOCK.....

We cleaned everything out last fall and are showing an entirely new stock of papers for this spring's trade. See our gold and silver effects at 14c. a roll, finest satin finish embossed at 28c. Bedroom and dining room papers from 7c. to 12c. in beautiful designs. See our window this week.

W. W. BOLE.
"We lead in Toilet Soaps."

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

For paper hanging see Bertram.

Mr. Jamison, of Estevan, was in town this week.

Mr. Andrew McKeown, of Caron, returned home on Saturday from a month's visit to friends at Riverbank, Ont.

Mr. J. T. Stemshorn, who was recently dismissed from the civil service, has opened up a jewellery store at Regina.

Holy week mission services will be held in St. John's Church, Moose Jaw, every night at 8 o'clock from Friday, April 9th, to Good Friday, April 16th.

Mr. Boyd, who has been in charge of the Buffalo Lake mission field for the past few months, left for the east on Monday evening. His successor will arrive in a few days.

Bradstreet reports 56 failures in Canada for week ending March 11th, as compared with 57 the week previous. In the States the business failures for the week ending March 11th were 227.

The decision of the Supreme Court shows that our friend Davin, in getting his election trial postponed, had a hair's breadth escape, and he had hard work to find a half to measure it by, too.—Star.

Mr. Jno. Bellamy will erect a two-story brick block with stone foundation on the rear of the site now occupied by him on the corner of Main and High streets. He contemplates using it for his furniture store.

Mr. Taylor, M.P., for Leeds, is again to the front in the Dominion House with an Alien Labor Bill. If any bill passes, his name should be attached to it; for he carried the flag when it was far less popular than now.

Mr. Sam McMillen has let the contract to Mr. Robt. Beard for the building of a handsome residence on River street, and Mr. McClelland, who has secured the contract for the masonry work, is now busy placing the material on the site.

At the regular meeting of Gloucester Council R. T. of T. in Russell Hall on Tuesday evening, the following programme was rendered after the usual routine business had been disposed with: Reading, E. Colpitts; recitation, Geo. Keys; reading, Evan Wilson; reading, Maggie Barber.

The Moose Jaw sub-Association of the Patrons of Industry held their regular monthly meeting in Russell Hall on Wednesday, March 24th. The attendance was large and considerable routine business was transacted. A number of former members are renewing their obligations.

At a public meeting called on Monday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Jno. Baras, about six miles north west of town, for the purpose of organizing a school district, the proposal was voted down by a vote of 7 to 3. There were in the district the twelve children of school age required by the Ordinance, but it was thought they could not make the average attendance required to enable them to draw the Government grant.

Mrs. Jas. Brass left on Saturday morning to go to her husband at Slocan City, B.C. where he has located and is doing well. Mrs. Brass lost an enterprising citizen in the person of Mr. Brass, and his former fellow townsman with him continued prosperity in his new location. Mrs. Brass will be also greatly missed, especially in church circles, being an enthusiastic in church work and an active member of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society.

Quoth Hugh John Macdonald to the Supreme Court, which is tipping up his seat: "Well, I was just going to get up anyway."

Those desirous of becoming members of the new volunteer fire brigade are requested to sign the list which may be seen at Mayor Bogue's office.

The skating rink closed for the season Saturday evening last, and the event was celebrated by the juveniles in their usual manner. The Association will have to provide new stoves, pipes, lamps, etc., etc., for next season.

The C. P. R. company are offering a handsome reward for the recovery of a bale of furs which was stolen from the company's warehouse at Fort William, or lost while in transit. The bale belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company and was very valuable.

Mr. Ernest Moorhouse returned from the east on Sunday, where he had been superintending the construction of the new dairy stations. All the new buildings are well under way, and the ice supply for the season has been placed in suitable icehouses.

Prince Albert hockeyists have been challenged by the Regina boys to play a match on the rink here. The challenge was accompanied by the modest request that the local club put up railway fare and other expenses of the visitors for the trip.—Advocate.

The Moose Jaw creamery will in all probability commence operations for the season, about the last of this month or the beginning of next. The building of an addition to cost between \$700 and \$800 will shortly be under way and preparations will be made to commence as soon as practicable.

Herbert H. Winears, agent for the Joseph G. King Elevating Co., of Port Arthur, was in town a few days this week in the interests of that firm. Their business is confined entirely to the scouring of wheat, for which they charge a rate ranging from 1c. to 3c. per bushel. They do not buy the grain but simply treat and handle it, charging a small percentage extra for placing it on the market. The benefit that will accrue to the farmers by putting their rejected wheat through this treatment is quite evident. For instance a No. 1 rejected would bring but a few cents, but when scoured would sell nearly as well as No. 1 hard. Farmers can load grain direct on cars after navigation opens.

At a meeting of the enumerators and returning officers in the Edmonton district it was decided to send to Ottawa a letter to be laid before the government, containing their grievances, and stating that they consider themselves unjustly treated by the auditor-general in the matter of their election accounts and demanding from the Government the balance of their accounts as passed and the payment of such accounts as furnished by them to the returning officer, Mr. G. A. Gouin; and further stating that they do not consider themselves as employees of Mr. Gouin, but of the Government, and are fully determined to press their claims for full payment of their accounts. The letter, which is at Mr. Jellet's office, is being signed by all those interested.

Prince Albert is again in a state of excitement over the bye-election for the Assembly. At a convention of farmers held near the town on Friday last, Wm. Miller was chosen the farmers' candidate for the vacant seat in the Territorial legislature for the district of Prince Albert West. The selection of Mr. Miller is claimed to have been caused by irregular proceedings and does not meet with favor by any one outside the limits of his own immediate district. Other candidates in the field are: Thos. Miller, brother of the above mentioned gentleman; Thos. McKay, ex-M.L.A., and Thos. J. Agnew. It is understood throughout the district that Wm. Miller has pledged himself to oppose the present North-West Executive. Mr. McKay and Thos. Miller speak favorably of the Executive as at present composed. No date has been set for the election.

MARRIAGES.
MILLER-KEY.—At the home of the bride's mother, St. Catharines, Ont., on Wednesday, March 18th, 1897, by the Rev. J. C. Cameron, Grace MacGregor, eldest daughter of Mrs. Jno. Key, to Thos. Miller, of THE TIMES.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
—DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

For painting see Bertram.

Mr. Wm. Riddell is in from the Valley.

Mr. Arnold, of Boharm, is reported seriously ill.

The Manitoba Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday afternoon.

The revival services in the Methodist church will be continued all next week.

Harry Lindley to-morrow night in the town hall. Matinee in the afternoon.

Bishop Pinkham, of Calgary, who arrived last Thursday evening, returned home on Saturday morning.

Every housekeeper get a package of our famous blend India and Ceylon tea. 35c per lb at J. A. Healey & Co's.

Conductor Harry Hubbell returned home from a few weeks' visit to Medicine Hat on Sunday evening last.

Sergt. Haslett and Const. Orman, of the Wood Mountain detachment, were in town a few days this week for provisions, etc.

Boys, be up to date and get a bicycle. The Remington, Cavalier, or Belham—all leaders. J. A. Healey & Co.

Tenders are being called for the erection of a new school house at Caron. The building will be 20x30 feet, and will be constructed on a stone foundation.

The weather this week has been quite spring-like, and the snow is rapidly disappearing. In the town it is almost entirely gone, but there is still sleighing in the country.

Farmers! Come to us for all kinds of hardware and groceries. We are in it for low prices and good goods. J. A. Healey & Co.

The report sent from Ottawa that Mr. Mackintosh would resign the Government of the Territories and Hon. Mr. Joly succeed him, is said to be absolutely without foundation.

Mrs. Jas. Miller, accompanied by her two daughters, Sophia and Mary, and her son, John, arrived from Regina on Wednesday morning and returned home the following evening.

The following registered at the dining hall this week:—Frank Simpson, Winnipeg; J. J. White, Winnipeg; J. A. Wood, Portar; H. Cameron, Calgary; J. L. Bathgate, Winnipeg; W. H. McLean, Swift Current; P. F. Siz, Regina; J. Tempert, Calgary; Thos. Adair, Medicine Hat; G. A. Campbell, Montreal; J. F. Miller, Fort William.

A meeting of the opposition members in the Manitoba Legislature was held on Tuesday, when the leadership was formally tendered to Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, and Mr. R. P. Roblin resigned. Mr. Macdonald accepted the position. An effort will be made to secure a seat for Mr. Macdonald before the next session of the House.

The rate war between the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern for passenger traffic to the Kootenay has resulted in a material reduction of rates, through tickets from Toronto being now obtainable for about \$40 over the Great Northern. The Grand Trunk is supposed to be working a combination with the Great Northern. The Canadian Pacific is meeting the cut.

The several curling competitions were completed last week, and the trophies won are on exhibition at Mr. Watt's jewelry store, the most conspicuous among them being a large straw hat donated by Mr. M. J. MacLeod, which has been the source of considerable amusement. Mr. Green, who won the trophy, says it is not the intrinsic value of the prize which should be striven for, but the honor of winning the game. This is certainly the case in this instance.

Mr. Frank Jewett, who sustained serious injury to his ankle at Boharm some three months ago, left on Saturday evening to consult the Winnipeg doctors, who were unable to do anything further for him than to recommend the use of a rubber bandage. The fracture healed in due time, but the cords are still stiff from the effects of the severe sprain, and it will be some weeks yet before he is able to resume his duties. Mr. Jewett returned home on Tuesday morning.

An Ottawa despatch of recent date says it has been decided by the Minister of the Interior to give a small grant to the Western Immigration Association for assisting the work of the Association. This is about the only organization voluntarily formed by the people of the west to promote immigration and it has been deemed advisable to assist and encourage this work by giving a grant that will be sufficient to pay the necessary expenditure. The general scope of the work to be done will be supervised by Commissioner McCreary at Winnipeg. Similar encouragement will be given to another Association in Montreal, which does work for the province of Quebec. The idea in giving these grants is to encourage independent effort on the part of citizens wherever they are found willing to take an interest in immigration matters.

Come Now, Try Them!
An offer every reader of THE TIMES should appreciate. This offer stands open until March 1st, and not later. There will be sent to any address in Canada (postpaid), 2 boxes of that famous remedy, "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pepples," for the small sum of 25 cents only. Weak men, women and delicate girls, who want blood in their veins, be strong and be in the best of health, should now grasp this wonderful offer in a lifetime. Let us see if you shall take advantage of this price by addressing now and at once. Allison Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.
P.S.—Remember "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pepples" retail for 65c. single box. Never was such an offer made by any firm in Canada as this one. SEND NOW. 32-39

FREE \$1,840 in PRIZES
as follows—
12 Ladies' or Gent's Bicycles
Value \$1,200.

"GENDRON" guaranteed one of the best wheels made, sold by D. R. Adams, Winnipeg, AND
24 Gold Watches
Value \$600
Ladies' or Gent's size, Hunting Case, Keyless, guaranteed time-keepers, —AND—
12 pairs Silver Cream and Sugar
Value \$40.00
A TOTAL VALUE OF \$1,840
Given away in one year FOR
ROYAL CROWN
SOAP WRAPPERS.
Prices will be awarded first of each month, commencing March 1st. Save your Royal Crown Soap Wrappers and send for participation.
Royal Crown Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.
The wrappers of no other soap but Royal Crown, whether made by us or not, will be received.

THE SLATER SHOE
Intellectual Feet.
Large feet indicate ability, intellect, perseverance and integrity.
Scores of distinguished men have been as much noted for their big feet as for their large noses. As your foot should look.
George Eliot, Madame de Staël and other supremely intelligent women had also very large feet.
It is not the size but the shape of the foot which makes it beautiful or ugly, and the shoe worn decides its shape, as well as its comfort.
There is more care used—more time spent—in shaping "Slater Shoes," and in taking the stretch out of the leather so it will retain that shape, than in the entire making of ordinary shoes.
The Goodyear Welt process admits of this fine modelling, and the stamp on the sole ensures to the wearer these hidden qualities.
A tag on each pair of "Slater Shoes" tells of the leather in it.
\$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50 per pair.
AGENCY

Hats! :: Hats!

GRAND - OPENING

Of Men's and Boys' Hats and Spring Caps.

Everybody feels that the spring weather has come and a new hat is the first change wanted. We have just opened our new spring stock of hats, and they have turned out in elegant style. For the latest shapes and shades in hats we have them to date. No better or larger selection can be had west of Toronto than we are showing for this spring.

AS TO PRICES
We mean that no one can under sell us, and we have carefully marked our goods so that we can meet all competition here or in the east by price list or catalogue.



M. J. MacLEOD.
The Reliable Clothier & Outfitter.

New Line .. Clocks ..

ALARMS \$150.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

We have still a number of.....

High-Grade Watches

..... Which are selling at Cost.

REPAIRING.

Have your time piece put in order before spring work opens.

Thorough satisfaction guaranteed
..... or no pay

J. U. MUNNS.

For Cash - Only -

Since opening up in Moose Jaw we have done, to some extent, a credit business, but have, after six months' experience, come to the conclusion that it would be more satisfactory to our customers, as well as ourselves, to adopt the cash system, as we are thereby relieved of considerable loss through bad accounts. Therefore, in the future we will do a strictly cash business, and guarantee perfect satisfaction and low prices. This week we are making a specialty of fish. We have on hand a large variety, including white, pike, salmon, pickerel, sals, flounder, gold eye smelts, herring—smoked or fresh.

J. H. SMITH,
Butcher, Main St.

LUMBER

From this date while stock lasts till the close of March, I will sell in yard for Spot Cash at the following rates:—

Dimensions up to 20 ft.	\$20.00.
Boards, " "	18.00.
Shiplap,	20.50.
Flooring,	24.00.
Coast edge, grain flooring, ceiling S.I.S. and siding,	26.00.
Cedar shingles,	2.75.
Lath,	4.00.

These prices are for purchases of \$5.00 and upwards. Cash must accompany all orders for rail shipments. Special quotations for car lots.

H. McDougall.

Moose Jaw, Feb. 26th, 1897.

FOR SALE!

A quantity of oats and potatoes suitable for seed for sale. Apply at once to J. G. BAYNE, Box 66, Moose Jaw, Assa. 38-39p.

WANTED.

Farmers' sons and other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$80 a month would be an inducement, I could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSFORTH, Toronto, Ont.

BULL FOR SERVICE.

A good bull will be kept for sale on Sec. 10, Tp. 18, Rg. 28, during the month of 1897. Terms \$1.00 payable at time of service. N. and G. SMITH, Moose Jaw.

FOR SALE

A few more cows left yet, also a few calves with pedigrees, and a team of draught colts, four years old. Apply to W. GREEN, Moose Jaw.

HERDING.

We the undersigned will take a herd of horses this summer. We will take a ranch from Moose Jaw on May 12th and bring them back in the fall. Terms: \$2.25 per head. We have four sections fenced for pasture. A. and J. WILKIE, Cottonwood P.O., Assa. 39-41p.

BULL FOR SERVICE

A thoroughbred short-horn bull, "Thorah Laddie," bred by T. C. Hodgkinson, of Bearton, Ont., will be kept for service on Sec. 16, Tp. 18, Rg. 26. Terms: \$2.00. Special terms made with those having a number of cows. K. MOORE, Prop. 39-41.

WANTED

Intelligent men with good education, who want to better their position, and who are content for a year with \$600 and expenses. Write us, with description of occupation, and we will make a proposition for now or the future. Also needed, reliable men for Australia. Write to-day, for we are in a hurry. THE MANAGER, 40 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received up to Saturday, April 24th, for the framework of a school house at Caron, size 20x30 feet, wall 9 feet, floor and siding double with paper between seven openings. Also for stonework, wall 2 1/2 feet high, 8 inches above ground. All material will be laid on the ground by the School Board. Address, A. H. POWELL, Sec.-Treas. Caron S. D. 39-41.

Wanted—Canvassers.

"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign" has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great men; send for copy free. Marquis of Lorne says, "The best popular life of the Queen I have ever seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Selling by thousands give enthusiastic satisfaction. Cost of money, but large circulation. Large book—over all 2x6 1/2x10 1/2 inches and woman of standing in the country making \$15 to \$40 a week. Exclusive territory. Prospective free to agents. On time. THE BRADLEY-GARLAND CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE Farm Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Barran and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Territories Real Property Act and amended thereto, which mortgage will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by G. B. Fry, Esq., auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the Town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: The north-west quarter of section number sixteen (16) in Township sixteen (16) in Range Twenty-five (25) west of the second principal Meridian of the North-West Territory. For terms, further particulars and conditions of sale apply to WM. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate, Moose Jaw, N.W.T. O. B. FYSE, Auctioneer. Dated 2nd March, A.D. 1897. 39-41